NEW YORK HESTALD, MONTHY, AUGUST C. 1802

### INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Mississippi, with Two Days Later News.

The Rebel Ram of Savannah Ready for Work.

The steam transport Mississippi, Captain Baxter, ar-Pived at this port yesterday morning. She sailed from Port Royal on the 31st ult. We are indebted to Purser A. D. W. Sampson for favors.

#### Our Hilton Head Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 31, 1862.
The Increasing Boldness of the Rebels—The Ram of Sa. vannah Ready for Work-Admiral Dupont Ready to Receive Her-Lots of the Tugboat Thomas Foulles-Th Case of Colonel Serrell, &c., &c.

The growing boldness of the rebels in the Savanna's soions movements on Tybee Island and their resent adventures opposite Dawfuskie are explained. We now have positive information that the rebel ram which has for a long time been in process of construction at Sananah is completed, armed, manned and ready for service. All accounts which come to us represent her to be of a very formidable character. She is of light draught great power, and has a very heavy armament. Already tory to bringing her down the river. Two steamers, cartying the rebel flag, and engaged in the performance of this service, came within the range of Fort Pu-laski's guns on Tuesday, but were compelled to retire. Of course the new iron-clad is the absorbing topic. She expected to venture forth at an early day. Already timorous people are devising means of fleeing from the making every preparation to receive the monster. The Paul Jones is ordered to return from Doboy Sound and if the Merrimac No. 3 appears, will undoubtedly have plenty of work to do.

steaming Thomas Foulkes ran ashore on Tybe. island lest night while on her way to Fort Pulaski, and is ikely to prove a total loss.

presided over, in the absence of Colonel Browns by Major Kane, of the Forty-seventh New disposed of some of which are of the most serious pa results. The case of Colonel E. W. Serrell, of the Nov gineers, is still on trial before the court martial at Beaufort. The list of witnesses for the de ees the names of Secretary Stanton, Governor Morgan the American Consul at Nantes, several brigadler generals and numbers of other distinguished men. Unhappily they cannot all be present. The military commission Sustituted by General Sexton for the trial of various civilians is also still in session.

Captain Donahus, of the Third New Hampshire regi-ment, received by the last mail his commission as nel of the new Irish regiment recently organized in his State. We, who are acquainted with the Captain's bravery, and know something of his admirable qualities as a soldier, congratulate him on exchanging the bars for

## LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Interesting Warrative of a Late Residen of Charleston—The Manner of His Ex-cape from Dixie—The Varying Feel-ings of the Citizens by the Events of the War-They Are More Determined than Hopeful-Progress of Affairs-Defences of James Island-New Gunbonts and Rame Built-Spirit of the Women of Conseription-Markets, &c., &c.
We have been favored with the following interesting

sarrative of late passing events in Charleston by a young Saglishman who was a resident of that city for several Robert Pattoon's engagements, besides the fact of his being, as an Englishman, exempt from suffering from the sought no official circumlocatory avenue of departure from the city, but in an adventurous manner took French leave of it, undeterred by martial law and all its evecu and penalties. Having made up his mind to start, he on the 20th of June crossed the Ashley an ded on foot to Secessionville, near the scene of the late engagement. From there he cautiously held on his way to Grimball's plantation, lately occupied by the Union troops, from whome he got a view of the block. eding gunboate and made tracks accordingly. After grossing a large swamp, in which he was at times up t sion of the gunboat Pembina. A small boat was immed d and despatched for him, and, to his great on board the Pembina, the Pawnee and one or two

Mr. Pattoon describes the feeling of the Charlestonian continually varying with the shifting changes of the war. Of late, indeed, they have been in great glee, and have been indulging in most rose colored hopes in comethe Union army on the peninsula. They are more liable to extreme enthusiasm than the citizens of Savannah or other neighboring cities, while at the same time conscious of the lead taken by them in this rebellion. Under the slightest reverses to the confederacy they are thrown into corresponding depth of tread and consternation. The war was for so long a time removed consternation. The war was for so long a time removed from their doors that they began to giory in the fall of in raising the standard of revolt. It was the general in pression that long before Uncle Sam could take measures to avenge himself for the wrongs and treasure committed against him France and England would interfere leave to South Carolina the henor and giory of having

The expedition to Port Royal, though much spaculated apon, created no great alarm, as it was universally say-posed that it was designed for Ponsacola. But when they found that their own coast was the immediate ob. countered, and which they believed would be der tructive to it, had escaped, a sail change came over the spirit of their dream. However, their courage same back to them when they thought of the defence of Bilton Hedd-forts Walker and Beauregard-built ac cording to the plans and specifications of their favorite chief, Beaurogard himself. The bomberdment at Hillon Read was clearly board at Charleston, and the capture of the place threw the people into the first reat fear they had felt as to the results of their transon. The proph eaufort flying before the Yankee lavader, and crowd ing into Charleston, raised constrantion to the house this time there was no other military fore or around Charleston than the garrison on the several forte; and our informant on this occasto correborates alt the provious evidence offered, to the et that had our troops marched upon Charleston would have fallen without a struggle. It is a matter as much surprise as pleasure to Charlestoniane that Mitton Bead abandoned by the rebels, General Lee ar-rived at Charleston, and at once proceeded to Poculalize station, which he selected as a temporary headquarters The railway line here was made the line of defence for Charlesten, and removements were promptly sent to and even James Island, the years of our serere raputee under General Bent, on was unTHE SEAT OF WAR.

The Scene of Operations of Generals Georgia and North Carolina were sent to aid in its de-fence, and with each day came fresh hope that the an-McClellan and Pope, in Kastern Virginia-See Map on Second Page. ticipated attack would be postponed till they were in a

be made by our gunboats passing Coles Island, going up

condition to make effectual resistance. A call was the

to with alacrity, and a large force was soon collected. Gen. Evans in the meantime took command of the Depart ment of South Carolina and Georgia, and fresh spirit was infused into the preparations for defence. The force then

onsisted of some 12,000 men. Mr. Pattoon states that they

received no aid from the Army of the Potemac at that time, "save a few light field batteries." The whole black population of the city and surrounding country were

in raising intrenchments and building fortifications; but

is there any military organization of blacks in the South.

With regard to the stone fleet sunk at the entrance of

government as one unworthy of it, but which could de

hem no injury. They rightly believed that the strong

currents in their harbor would sweep away all such obstructions. At the present time the navigation of the

channel is just as easy and as free as it ever was

pite our blockading fleet and our stone fleet, there are

two regular lines of ship communication between Charles

ton and the onter world; that, in fact, there are more

vessels entering that port at the present time than ever

with Liverpool, the other with Nassau. The first ship or

the Liverpool line which entered was the Economist,

large vessel, which entered on the 7th of March last

freighted with arms and ammunition. All the vessels of

this line convey large quantities of war material to the

Tabels, the Nassau vessels generally being assorted car-goes. None of the series of defeats inflicted upon their

cause in the Southwest seemed to affect discouragingly

the hopes of the people in Charleston. The evacuation of

Manassas, and subsequently Yorktown, they looked upon

as most successful strategic movements; even the fall

plan laid down by their generals. The fight at Williams

borg on the retreat they gierified as a great vic-

tory, but not so the later conflicts on the Pa-munkey and James rivers, when General McClellan

changed his base of operations. With regard to the

knowledge possessed beforehand by the people of the

South, it seems that little secresy is ingisted on or observed,

and most important projected movements are spoken of and sanvassed, but never betrayed. The proposed attack by

the whole Confederate army upon our forces before Richmond, and which regulard in the seven days' fighting,

was known and generally anticipated. The greates

hopes were entertained of this sudden onslaught in over

doubt for a moment the universal conclusion that Gene

ral McClellan and his army would be utterly routed and

overthrown, if not captured in the lump. Their news of

the first day's fight increased, if possible, these sanguine

hopes. General Randelph telegraphed to the military

authorities of Charlesten that the Lincolnites had

suffered a complete defeat; that they were in full retreat and pursued by the victorious Confederates.

General and extravagant demonstrations of rejoicing fol-

lowed spon this news; salutes were fired and all the usual

extravarances of a great triumph indulged in. Subset

quent despatches, however, dashed their premature

hopes, and depression and doubt took the place of plea sure and rejoicing. Large reinforcements had previously

passed through Charleston to the Army of the Peninsula. Since the fight great numbers of Union prisoners have

The result of the attack on James Island has given the

Charlestonians great confidence, and they expect to suc-

cessfully resust and repel all attacks upon them, no

matter from what quarter. So confident were they that the attack would not be renewed that immedi

ately after that affair nine regiments of infantry and two of cavalry were burried off with all despatch to the force

Resides the defences on James Island, which Mr. Pat

toon describes as most formidable works, they have a succession of defences erected up to Charleston and around the city. The defences approaching the city are

all mounted with heavy guns; but those in and around the city are not yet mounted. An attack in this quarter,

to be successful, must be supported with an immense

Beel es their land defences they have added to the

protection of the harbor two powerful rams and a gun

boat. The former are built after the model of the Merri. every respect as terrible to action and as invulnerable as

an fron vessel, and will carry eight heavy gons. She is to

be commanded by Lieutenant Pembroke Jones, late of the United States Navy. At Savannah other boats and rums

are being speedily finished, one, called "the Lady's Con-

boat of the State of Georgia," carries ten guns, each gun

graham commands at Abarleston and flies his flor or

Nothing has so much exasperated the Charlestonians

the daring feat of Robert Small, the negro slave, who se

boldly and gallantly took possession of the steamer Plan

er, and proceeded with her past fort and battery

and finally delivered her up to Unete Sam's gunboate. There was doubt and speculation, and flushly rage and unmitigated spleen, predominat-ing that day throughout the Palmetto City, when

the Planter was missed from her wharf, and eventually

distinguished by the aid of glasses quietly at anchor be

tween two of our conboats. General Ripley was greatly

engured because he had not a proper guard on board

Confederate government boat. But an additional good

thing to this capital thing of Small's was, that a fer

nights previous to the abduction of the Plante

the negro erew of General Ripley's own barge

took it into their heads to have a row on their own account, which piece of amusement they

kept up till they got alongside of a Union verset. In the

barge were the General's warlike accountements, which the negrees negligently overlooked, and of which, by

their slifty self indulgence, they have ever since deprive

the callant Coneral. The Franter's loss was deenly telt

hot as it was at the time a very useful boat engaged in

the Quartermoster's Department. It had four gune on eard at the time, which the next day were to be conveyed

to a fort in course of erection on a small island lying be

Since the fall of New Orleans prices have greatly ad-

ent. After the news of our defeat on the peningula, Con

oney transactions are carried on in Confederate boads.

The banks, before they removed from the city, refused to

circulate their notes in exchange for Confederate scrip,

and the city was compelled to authorize the issue

\$300,000 in shipplasters. Cotton ranges from 12 to 15

conts a pound: rice. 12 cents a bound: Gour, \$25 a bbl.

coffee, \$1 50 e pound; butter, 75 cents to \$1; tea, \$10

pound; beef, to coats a pound, exceedingly source, as the

Richmond government seizes all it can get; bacen, 50 to 40 centra pound, and other articles at similar high rates

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Movements of the Querlilas-Pursuit of

Them by Colonel Guitar-Measures for

Bringing Their Operations to a Close,

Railroad Wednesday, and on Thursday night cressed the

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad on their way to the

Northern compiles. They were pursued by Gol. Guitar's forces. Porter had between six hundred and seven hun-

dred men. Bands, numbering ten, twenty-five, Sity,

ac., were constantly joining him. Poindexter, another notorious marauder, with about an equal number of men

was murching on Oliegow yesterday, where there are

The guarillas in Northeastern Missouri will probably

number two thousand, but it is confidently believed that

prompt and efficient measures adopted by our forces.

rebet government to raise recruits and then join Price, who, it is expected, will soon be in the diate again.

loss than two handred of our troops.

Hupson, Mc., August 3, 1861.

force, and then can only succeed after severe fighting.

their defunct congener. These rame have been structed by the builder of the Marrimac. The support is

them, and nothing done to insult or annoy them.

whelming numbers, and none were skeptical enough to

While on this subject our informat stated that, des

Wappoo creek, and, avoiding the guns of Fort Sumte successfully assault the city. Several regiments fro

We present our readers to-day with one of our excellent maps of the different scenes of operations in Virginia comprising the departments of General McClellan and General Pope. It will be found on the second page. From knowledge of the whereabouts of the two armies now menacing Richmond, as the roads, towns, rivers, &c. laid down are drawn fram accurate surveys. Virginia a map as the one we give is of some value to our readers

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The present beadquarters of General McClellan are at Harrison's Landing, on the James river. The change of base of eperations of the Army of the Potomahaving been necessitated. McClellan undertook and changing his front in face of the enemy. On the 26th of the army under General Fitz John Porter, at Mechanic ville, and followed up their attack for eir successive days, during which time seven distinct and bloody battles were fought, the most destructive being the battle of Maivern Hill, July 1. Since " "I of July there have been no important attacks L opened fire with artiflery on the headquarters of Colonel lugalls and the shipping at Westover. The rebel batteries were soon silenced. The Union pickets now extend from Harrison's Lauding northward toward the Chicks-

Since this energetic commander took possession of the department to which he has been assigned, an activity has been displayed therein worthy of all praise. His order thave the true riog about them, and success has thus far followed them. He will probably soon be in possession of Gordonsville, when, by getting control of the Virginia Central and the Orange and Alexandria railroads, he can completely out off the supplies of the rebels, while co-operating in the "On to Richmond" movement.

Already he has taken Falmouth, Little Washington and Warrenton, and is gradually pushing his way southward towards Richmond. We may expect a continuance of victories under this enterprising commander. His General Order No. 11 is fast ridding the section of country within his lines of secession evies and abettors.

Before the change of the base of operations the enciar had strongly fortified such positions on the roads pre-sonting the best access to Richmond as were supposed to be the most formidable. These fortifications are chiefly at Fredericksburg, and above on the highlands, and below the town on the south bank of the river, and again high up on the Rapidan, at Rapidan station, about midway between Culpepper Court Flouse and Gordonsville, the position of which is shown on our map. There were great preparations for defence at Rapidan Station, where road crosses the river—the river here is in a gorge of the great hills-and further west and northwest, on the flanking spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountain.

Culpepper Court House, or Fairfax, as it is called, and Madison, are smong the spurs of the mountain ridge.

railroad and one for foot passengers, both having stone piers—three for the railroad and four for the passengers. There is a wooden bridge at Falmouth; the plers are of wood, filled with stone. Above Falmouth the river is no s called Elv's Ford. This ford is about a mile, more or going through immense gorges on both sides of the river, the banks covered with original timber. North of these hills, on the flats reaching to the North fork of the Rapnock, the road leads from Ely's Ford to Barnett's fork the stream is rapid, bounding over immence atone "boulders," and the banks stony and rugged, and are so all the way to the bridge at Falmouth.

The wagon road laid down from Orange Court House to Fredericksburg, by White Plains and Widderness, is a very fine hard turnpike, laid out in a wild and rugged country. The enemy have made great use of this road. At Gordonsville are great depote and storehouses; but the fertifications are along the Rapidan, in front of Gor doneville and Rapidan station, and at and about Frede

In all probability the highlands, southeast of a place called Mitchell's and north of the Rapidan, are also

the resources from Southwestern Virginia -- a country highly secussion and very fertile-will be out off. The port and Port Poval are Certified, but with what Green is inknown. The fiat, swampy land between Port Royal and Lanesville, which should be on the Mattapony, is bounded on the south and northwest by a slightly cle vated country, and has been surveyed by military enginears. Though the places for fortifications are laid out

That section of Virginia between the Rapidso and Rappahannock rivers, bounded on the northwest by the Bine Ridge Mountains, is the selebrated Picliment valley, and, as a theatre for operation, it is the best field the The rouds are all stonopikes, or "grades," as the rebels but the initiated are able to leave the circle. That valley swarms with guerillas. No person can travel helf a day without meeting some of the over watchful cavalry, who dash, in numbers from thirty to 250, along the roads-They are under the command of one Col Munford, who, bern and grown maon a farm close by Sandy Hook very well, and changes his quarterent least twice's week

lackson with his whole command, is also a native of this valley, being a resident of Rappahanuock county. lary mon the rebal army possess. The discipline in his command is superior to that of Jackson's army, and there is but one corns in the division of the former that shows a stubbern, mulinous spirit, and that is the notorious corps of Wheat's battalion of Louisiana Tigors, two of whom were lately executed and two shot for rebellions note and outrages they committed. General Trimble com-mands the least reliable and the weakest in that division, the First Marylanders, a set of desperadoes, whose daily cry is, "Lead us towards Maryland." The time of a great many of this latter regiment having expired, they have been discharged, an act which forms the solitary exception in the whole rebel service, the Marylanders being the only exempts from military duty.

work raising a Mary and brigade, but has so fer met with Il success, the refugees evincing a desire rather to take situations about the city than enlist in the Contederate States Army. This General Stewart is the same United States cavairy officer who, during the imagaration of President Lincoln, held the command of the whole cavalry in Washington city. He is a very enthusiastic secesh, and fendly chorishes the hope of march-ing at the head of a triumphant column Reitmore. The military arder of the rebels, with the few exceptions of some malcontents, is still unabated, and the daily arrivals of recruits to fill every regiment up to required numbers add confidence to their sinking cause. By holding the little gap near Spercyville, an insignificant little place on the tarapike, known in the detend the only entrance to the Shenandosh valley, our

ly operate on both valleys. Communication could not be interrupted by the enemy, as the mountains around that · DESCRIPTION OF WARRENTON.

Warrenton, the present beadquarters of General Pe is a post village, and the capital of Fanquier county, Vie ginia, situated 102 miles northwesterly from Richmond, at the termination of the Warrenton branch of the Or ange and Alexandria Stattrond. It contains a court house. and Methodist-two excellent academies- one for males and one for females—a large number of stores, a weekly news, paper, &c. The number of inhabitants is about 1,406. The

army would have a fee de post where we could successful

ning order, although the guerillan of whom there are a lew connection. General Pope, however, keeps a vigilant eye on their proceedings, and, with so energetic a commander at the head of this department, no fears of a lasting reverse need be entertained.

SKETCH OF LITTLE WASHINGTON

Little Washington, which came into General Pope's pos-session not long since, is a small town of about four hundred inhab/tauts. It is a mere post village, in Rappabannock county, Virginia, one hundred and twenty-three the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and contains a court house, jail, an academy, one church (used in common by all denominations), four stores, and various mechanics' shops. In the vicinity are two extensive flouring mills, from which is obtained the very best quality of the cele-

#### NEWS FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

brated "Haxall" flour.

Our Special Army Correspondence.

Beneficial Change of the Weather—Injudicious Acts of Newspaper Correspondents—The Reorganization of the Army-The Review of General Summer's Corps and the Other Divisions of the Army-Formation of Brigade

Bands-Deaths in the Army, &c., &c.
We have now, for nearly a week, been favored with a comparatively cool and comfortable atmosphere. The intensely hot weather of ten days since terminated with series of thunder storms, which both cooled and purified the air, proving of great benefit to the health as wel-

as the comfort of the army.

Still we have nothing of particular interest to write notice that some of the correspondents speak quite freely in regard to the projected movements of cavalry, cial to the success of such movements. This is not right and of course subjects the offender to the risk of expulsion from the lines of the army. It is the indiscretion of those parties which brings the whole body of corres pendents into disrepute. It is true that at times like the present, when the soldiers are lying still, awaiting rein. forcements and the consummation of those preparations necessary before a successful renewal of active warfare can take place, the lack of interesting intelligence causes a strong temptation to write of matters contrahand. This should not be indulged in, and cannot be with safety to the cause or to the offender.

We are at present mainly occupied with the

regulation of the camps and a series of reviews of the several divisions and corps of the army, which tend to keep the men occupied and exhibit the actual effective force now available at this point. Various beneficial changes in the location of the different camps have recently been made. It was thought that it would prove detrimental to the health of those regiments whose camps were located in the woods to allow them to remain in such positions, notwithstanding have all been removed to the open plains. Most of the camps are laid out quite reatly and prettily, and many of them present quite a picture que and artistic appearance. The health of the men ic rapidly improving, and their spirits and determination are renewed and increase as they recover from the effects of the swamps of the tending their removal to this more agreeable and health

viewed, and presented a very fine appearance. Some of the regiments were rather small in numbers but, as a whole, the corps did not appear to have been materially reduced. General McClellan attended the review, and, as the different regiments passed before him, expressed himself much pleased at the excellent appearance they presented after the labors, trials and smiterings they had undergone. General Scumer has reason to be proud of this fine corps of tried soldiers, who have already made their reputation by their brillent services in the field, and only await an opportunity to said to their well carned fame. The divisions of General Porter's corps were reviewed separately, preliminary to the grand-review of the whole, which is in progress this morning as I write The divisions of McCarl, Sykes and Morell, composing this corps, were by far the most severe sufferers in the seven days battles, having, as it will be remembered, borne nearly the whole brunt of the Gaines' Mills battle. Their reduced and weakened reaks presented a strong contrast to what they were when they first landed upon the peninsula. They are not discouraged or disheartened, however, but are prepared to again battle in their country's cause, confident of its final and not distant triumph. The remained of the army will be reviewed in turn by General McClellan. These reviews have, no doubt, an excellent effect upon the army, exhibiting, as they do, its real strength and efficiency, and creating an expell due coryain the several regiments and divisions which caunot fail to be highly banefield.

In necordance with the recent zet of Congress, the regimental bonds are being musicred out of the service, with whole, the corps did not appear to have been materially reduced. General McClellan attended the review, and, as

There have been but two deaths since my last report in

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 28, 1862. proving-Reconnoissance Towards Richmond-The Enemy in Sight-A Value Alarm-Promptonds of our Proope-Return of Generals Marcy and Butterfield-Fresh Vegets bles for the Army-A Welcome Arrival, do.

We are still enjoying that season of peaceful quiet which was inaugurated by our week of battles, and te aniat on the James river, and were it not for the tented rold and the sight of armed men on every side, there would be nothing to remind us that we were engaged in country, where constant vigitance is the only means of safety. The soldier's life in the Army of the Potomac, if not "always gay," as the song says, is at present cotainly sufficiently monotonous. Parades, drills and reviews succeed each other, and are the principal occupation of the army just at present. Its efficiency and morale are already greatly restored, and its beauti vastly improved in this tace salubrious region. The sick and feeble are becoming well and strong, and the ranks of the regiments partially recruited by the retuen to duty of convalencent officers and soldiers.

Attempts are being made to ful up the regiments most reduced by recruiting, and a number of officers are now beent on recruiting service. It is to be hoped that the attempt may be successful. It is the general desire that the ranks of the present regiments and brigades should be recruited to the maximum number instead of a host of new organizations being brought into the Geld, with inexperienced officers and raw soldiers, who will require months of drilling and preparation before they can approach the standard or efficiency attained by those who have been so long in the service. There is no doubt that the new recruits may be instructed and become good soldiers in a comparatively short time if they are placed in the old regiments, where each of those now composing them is well instructed, and will aid the novice in learning the art of war speedily. For these and many other reasons, which a little reflection will suggest to all who may consider the subject, it is so be hoped, and, as I said before, is very much desired by those now in the service, that the ranks of the present regiments should be first recruiged. Whether this can be done under the call for the additional three headered thousand remains to be seen.

for the additional three houdred thousand remains to be Serm.
Yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, our cavalry pickets, who are sent out two or three miles beyond our lines, discovered a body of rebel cavairy, who were probably out on a recombessance. From certain indications, they thought that it was their intention to make an attack upon our front, and that they were accompanied by artillery and a detachment of infantly. Our pickets immediately came in and gave the alarm, and in a very brief time all was in readiness for the reception of the expected visitors. They did not come, however, and it is thought that in the derkness of the night the pickets were mistaken us to the strength of the party, and that it was simply a small recommendering expedition. At any tack, nothing me, e was seen of them, and arter a while all became quiet again. It gave a good opportunity, however, for the exhibition of the readiness and expendition with which present ations can be made at any time.

direction must be fuile; and they seem to appreciate the strength of the position. They have, in fact, of late seemed disposed to let us severely alone, not even seeking to annoy us by firing upon our transports in the river. Whether this state of quietude is preliminary to the unmasking of a series of heavy batteries upon the optosite bank of the James river, with the intention of readering the transportation of supplies and our communication difficult and uncertain, remains to be seen. That they might for a time somewhat annoy us in this manner there is ne doubt, if they should be permitted to construct their batteries; but the General communating and the gunboats will usefund the second of the property of the construct of the construct. General Marcy, Chief of General McClellan's Staff, has recovered from his recent slight illness at Washington,

General Marcy. Chief of General McClellan's Staff, has recovered from his recent slight illness at Washington, and has returned to healquarters and resonned the discharge of his duties. Brigadiar General Retterfield has also returned to the camp and resonned the command of his brigade. His health appears to have been much improved by his trip to the North, and he has returned in fine health and spirits, to share again the tolk and dangers of his command, and lead them on to still greater and more giorious achievements.

A cargo of fresh vegetables for the use of the army has just been received and distributed, and as soon as a sufficient supply can be obtained they are to form a portion of the ratious served out to the schliers for the present. This will prove a very acceptable variation from the regular ratious, and an excellent sanitary measure for the army.

# Our Norfolk Correspondence.

Effect of the President's Proclamation—A Whot same Fiel-ing Being Deceloped—Union Men Encouraged—Affairs at Norfolk, de.

Captain Ludiow, of New York, Assistant Quartermaster for this department, is carrying out with spirit the Presi, dent's recent proclamation in regard to rebel property, rable manner in which he is conducting affhirs. A large the use of the government by this efficient officer, which had previously been protected under the milk and water policy which has so long disgusted the loyal citizens of this city. There has been more animation exhibited in Norfolk this morning than has been known since the oc cupation of the place by the Union authorities. The prempt manner in which Captain Ludlow has comme his operations seems to have awakened the rebels to a the prosecution of the war. A nest of ants in a disturbed affairs in Norfolk to-day, and there is a hurrying to and fro of those who have heretofore basked in the sun of official favor here, under the mistaken and injurious "soothing system," to the encouragement of sun of official favor here, under the mistaken and injurious "enothing system," to the encouragement of rampant secessionism and the depression of Unionism. From the manner in which the President's proclamation has been received it is evident that the best way of reaching the vitality of the rebellion is through the pockets of the rebels, at least so far as this vicinity is concerned. There is a latent Union feeling, which has been dependent unon interest, which will now be developed, and I doubt not a large number of converts to the Union ranks will be found, now that property is in dan ger. It is a source of rejoicing that the President has inaugurated a stern policy, and the people of Norfelk are relieved from a nondescript sort of administration, which has been noither fish, fissh nor fowl—everything by turns and nothing long. I predict that within a week the Union sentiment in this city will be increased at least live hundred per cent under the operation of a policy which can be perfectly understood, and which is not dependent upon mere whim for its enforcement.

The efforts made by Captain Clarke, the active Provest Marshal of Portsmouth, to prevent illicit communication with Richmend have been crowned with success. This morning the mail carrier was arrested by a datachment of the Fifty eighth Famsylvania Voluntoers, and brought to headquarters. The wagon with the mail contained a large quantity of quinine and other medicines. That route has been discovered and stopped

Affairs at Surfolk romain unchanged. Those at the North who have friends in the regiments stationed here need not be alarmed at the recent report of an apprehended attack upon that place. It is ascertanced that the rebels are rebuilding the bridges across the Risck Water; but it is fhought they are too eautions to make a demonstration this way, at least for the present.

Captain Christensen has been relieved by Captain Liebena as Proyoxt Marshal of Norfolk. Captain F.t. Carke head so the demonstration of Provest Marshal of Portamouth to hi

Working of the New Orders of the President-Concerns Vicle and His Conciliatory Policy - A Wholesome Esoite mont-The Union Newspaper-Chart in Proprietor

The Military Governor of Norfolk is doing the best be can to carry out the President's energetic policy, and much good has already been effected. It is to be regretted that so good an officer should find himself embarrassed as he now is, through the errors of the past. His administration has been marked by such delimey of conticularly the fairer portion; he has been so anxious to conciliate them in every possible way; he has extended favors as the chilling frost cuts off the tender flower. Of course all the loyal citizens of this vicinity are greatly rejoiced that the enemies of the country, who have their heads so high under the genial sun of conciliation are now compelled to reap the barvest which the iniquity has sown. The indications of energy on the part of the Governor are unmistakable. He has done a little towards carrying out the wishes of the people of the loyal North, as expressed in the proclamations of the President; but much remains to be done, and it is to be boped that there will not be a shrinking from manifest duty because it requires that active sympathigers with the rebellion shall be circumscribed in their operations. The public voice declares that the plan of conclination is a interrable faither; especially has it been so in Norfolk, and the sterner rule must now be adopted. General-Vigile has the capacity, if he only has the disposition, to manage matters here with advantage to the government, and those who esteem him most are anxious that he shall makint in his well carned reputation by a prompt enforcement of the President's recommendations. There is already a more wholesome tone in Norfolk and Portamouth, and there cannot be a doubt but the full Lamon sentiment of both places will be developed if the commanding general will but exercise the proper means.

We are in a wholesome take of excitement this morning. There is a report of a robel force on the Namemond. In a previous letter I have given an idea of the state of anilars in that quarter, and it is probable that there is something in the rumor. Up to the closing of the limit no particulars have been received. Every pressuiton has been taken in the premises, and there are no fears of a demonstration upon this place.

W. W. Shore, who commenced the publication of the Union newspaper in this city, has withdrawn from the Journal, and it will in future be conducted by Mr. Baker. The Union has done good service for the Union take under its foreser conductor, and it will undoubtedly continue to apeak bolding for the government amount do all in its power, consistently, to afford it assistance. iniquity has sown. The indications of energy on the part of the Governor are unmistakable.

# NEWS FROM GENERAL POPE'S ARMY.

Arrest of Citizens of Rappahaunock County-The Rebel Army at Richmond in Great Distress, &c.

Spranyville, August 3, 1862. Colonel Robinson, Provost Marchal, has arrested ! tween sixty and seventy citizens of Rappahannock county who will not take the cath of allegiance. Three days grace has been granted, at the expiration of which time, if they will not swear to support the constitution and the laws, they will be sent immediately beyond the

came within our lines last ovening. They left Richmond two weeks are, and state that great distress prevailed in nothing but fresh beef and flour, with no salt, sugar, or coffee; that the regiments would not average more than 300 men. They also pretent to have overheard prominent rebel officers say that their condition was more desperate than it had been at any time during the war.

#### From the Western Flotilla-Falling of the Mississippi.

PRILADELPSIA, August 8, 1802. A letter from the United States steamer Brooklyn, below Vickaburg, to the Press, after describing the attack on to-morrow, the 24th, as the falling waters would soon jeave our ships high and dry. The river is falling rapidly. We have the river, but must have troops to hold it. Sep., ember rains will soon be upon us, and siter that, feve. are gone and the land will be healthy. At present the heat is intense, and the troops suffer.

#### ARRIVAL OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Capture of the Anglo-Rebel Steamer Memphis by Lieutenant Budd, of th

Magnolia, &c.
The United States gunbont Magnolia, Licotenant Com nending W. Budd, from Charleston bar, S. C., arrived a this port yesterday afternoon, having under convey the British steamship Memphis, Captain Cruisshank, which she captured off Charleston bar while attempting to run the blockade of that port. Lieutenant Budd reports that the Magnolia left New

York on the 20th alt. for Key West; on the 31st, in lati-tade 32 50, longitude 78 37, made the British steamship Memphis, Captain Cruikshank, from Charleston, S. C. the blockade the evening of July 27, and put a prize eres on board, and accompanied her to this port.

The Memphis is a fine propeller of about eight hundres cons burden, was built on the Clyde, and is about four cargo consists of 1.575 bales of Sea Island cotton, worth all told, about a million of dollars. The Memphis had rus the blockade into Charleston some time previous, and hataken there a large cargo of ammunition, &c.

She was taken up to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn

## THE ATLANTIC BLOCKADING FLEET.

Our Naval Correspondence.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT PENGISCOT, OFF WHEINGTON, N. C., July 20, 1862. The News of the Army Operations in the Flest—The Slow Coach Administration of Goldsborough—Bis Wonderfu Plan to Catch the Nashville—A Brick Affair with a Con-

Your issue of the 11th was a most welcome messe or it brought us good fidings in comparison to those wi obtained from the Tribins and some of the would be chroniclers of events—for instance, the Post and Philadel phia one-horse papers. From the last we inferred that oure noble little Mac had suffered a defeat. So bitter as ence we could not swallow, though hearts were be ginning to choke, when your editorial came, and, like the good Samaritan, offered speody relief. Diversity of pinion then ran high; for the officers and crew of a gunboat, hailing from a section highly puritanical will differ in regard to the war as well as the qualities of Sambo. Suffice it to say, American hourts were made light. While walking the deck I observed a brother shipmate scanning over the pages of a paper. I following reply:—"Is it the news you want? Why, this is a Fidelf paper. Sure, there is never any news in them. When I wants news I wants the Naw York Beraid That's the paper." Good taste, I thought, and so left him to read your correspondent's letter from James river. That of itself was refresh ing, and instilled new hope. To know that Golds-borough was removed, or that Commodore Wilken was to take charge of the naval forces in that district was truly a decided improvement. We could not give them cheers, though many of us felt like it. If you and ernment, and how little he had accomplished, you would of his many wise detailments. People in possession of a sound mind would laugh to see a man enter an old stage horse to run against Flora Temple in a race. If so about a thing should occur the probabilities are that not much to any amount. We are here (a vessel of eight knot speed) to eatch the Nashville or some of those sky-blac racers of at least twelve knots, that so in and out of this or in Goldsborough's district. One instance o curred the other day which, though not quite successful, still afforded the rebels great rejetings and relief. While the two slow quaches, Cambridge and Stars and Stripes, were block ading one morning at day dawn, a rail was made under the land standing in for the fort. To prevent her doing so was the first chiest; but a few leaps of the greyhound proved that nothing but shot and sholl could prevent it. So the iron messengers flow from both Still the vessel stood on, and gained the cover of the fort, when she grounded, and remains an iron monament to English neutrality. Why we are here and for what purpose it is hard to say, especially mace this class of vessel is so much reeded up James and York rivers, if

of versel is so much needed up James and York rivers, it not the Mississippi. Since we have been here the rebess have strengthened their forts very much, while two mouths ago four gamboats, with one thousand men, could have taken and garrisoned them, and it will require four times the force new to accomplish the object. Winter will soon be here. Think of us when a wild northeaster vints you. On its arrived here we shall be leaving the blockede, as we have often done this summer, on account of rolling. So ill adapted to a road-stead blockede are the new gunboats that to put them in any other glace than a river or smooth water is absurd. The eleven inch gun caunet be cast loose if the wind blows at all. I hope you may soon chronicle our little Man in the heart of Secretia, and that your journal may find its way down to this corner of the world. United States Steamer Florada, St. Simon's Bay, Ga., July 19, 1862. }
The Business of a Biochading Vessel-Negro Colony at St.

Simen's Island-Contrabands Coming in-They Declare for the Union-Popular Statistics of St. Simon's-Arriva There is no news of any importance here, it being an ou there is no new section.

These vessels on blockading duty in this callty have as much as they can attend to running up and down the rivers that flow into St. Simon's So coping the robels at bay on the mainland, and occasion ally bringing down a cargo of contrabands from villages on the Altama river, Darien and Doboy. The colony on a Simon's Island is progressing rapidly. An average of twenty runaway negroes outer their names and to whom hey belonged on this vessel's books daily. They declare their Union southments to our generous commander, who

speally takes them under his protection, and puts them in charge of two of their own color—respectively Mr. King and sir. Hope. It is impossible for me to give you an accurate account of the copulation of St. Simon's; but it is estimated at eight or nine hundred contrabands. The Paul Jones has arrived here from Port Rayal, and has gone up the river to engage a buttery of five guns. No news has arrived from her as yet; but we may goes at the termination, the Paul Jones being a nine-gun stammer, and able to maneuvracither backwards or forwards.

Before I go any further into details I will mention a circumstance that created a great excitement among this fiect. On the might of the lith link, a great many lights were shown close to a point which the robets need as a landing until checked by the Uneas. Afterhaf an hourge suspense, that was occupied by avery one expressing his opinion on the peculiar lights seen close to the point, a boat came alongmide and notified us that the steamer Darlington came mars being captured by two robel tags on her way from Port Royal. She, however, secaped uninjured, and to our joy brought a mail we long looked toy. She had among her pursengers two distinguished gentlemen for us—a Military Governor and a minister of tool, as he chooses to call humself.

The Funeral Escort of Colonel Monroe.

(From the Baltimore American, August 2.)
Colonel James Mouroe, commanding the Twe. 12, second
New York Militia, died on Wednesday morning, near
Harper's Ferry, after a brief tilness, from typhoid fewer.
The regiment, it will be recelled to, reached here from
New York city about two months since, and was encamped in the castern section of the city south of Patterion park. After remaining several weeks it was ordered to move to the Ferry, at which time the health of
the Colonel was bad, and the surgeons of the command
advised him to resign, but he was not comtent to be
separated from his men, and he secompanied them. Exposure and arduens duty soon brought on the fatal
disease, and he died universally regretted by the onlive
regiment, with whom he had six-ays been a favorite.

The body, under an escort of several commissioned
officers and a detachment of men, reached here yester
day morning, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroud, and
was removed to the establishment of Mr. John H.
Weaver, where the process of embalming was secomplished by Mr. James Weaver. It was then placed
in a metallic collin, draped with the American flag, and
removed in a hear's to the office of the Questernaster,
Colonel James Belger, South Gay street, where it my in
state.

In the meantime Major General Wool ordered the

Colored James Belger, South Gay street, where it my in state.

In the meantime Hajor General Wool ordered the Seventh New York Millis, Col. Marshall Leibrits, as a functal secont; and that regiment, accompanied by its full band, Professor Grafula, left Fort Federal Hill, and was drawn up to from of the quarters at half-past water occlose, in two ranks, with chouldered arms and bayonets unfixed. After the collis had been faced in the hearse the column, in slow time and with nolemn music, proceeded to the inhiatelphia dept by tay Lymbar's and High surests, where it batted, when the remains were deposited in a car for conveyance to New York, the residence of the damented deceased. A detaction of the Teenty-second accompanied the body. The toilowing officers, some of whom were warm friends of the departed, acted as palinearers.—Brigadier Getteral Lawrence P. Grabam, Chief of Cavaley, Col. James Belger, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, Major Jones, of Gen. Welliam D. Whilpale, United States Army, Surgen Josiah Suppon, United States Army, Major Jones, of Gen. Weel's state, and Major Edward Royce, Fig master. Scon as the train left, the column wheeld by pational and returned te the fort. Throughout the proceedings were considered with goleranis.